

THE MAN.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years, after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina 5, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all im-

peachments: when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECTION IV. The times, places, and manner of holding election for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI. The Senators and Representatives, shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time: and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose, or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; and if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons vo-

ting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days [Sundays excepted,] after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate the commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings:—And,

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think

proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax on duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. X. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bills of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of

votes of the electors shall be vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president, and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SEC. II. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: he shall receive ambassadors, and other public ministers: he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. IV. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. I. The judicial powers of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts, as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall at stated times receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. II. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties

made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases, affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places, as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. III. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. II. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. III. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SEC. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in the union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and agreements entered

* This clause is annulled—See amendments, article XII.

into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
and Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham,

Rufus King.

Connecticut.

William Samuel Johnson,

Roger Sherman.

New-York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New-Jersey.

William Livingston,

David Brearly,

William Patterson,

Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin,

Thomas Mifflin,

Robert Morris,

George Elymer,

Thomas Fitzsimons,

Jared Ingersoll,

James Wilson,

Governor Morris.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Sec'y.

AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the United States, ratified according to the provisions of the fifth article of the foregoing Constitution.

[Congress at its first session, begun and held in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, twelve amendments to the Constitution, ten of which, only, were adopted. They are the ten first following.

The 11th Article of the amendments was proposed at the second session of the third Congress, in 1794; and the 12th Article at the first session of the eighth Congress, in 1804. Both of which were afterwards adopted by the requisite number of States.]

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the right in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted:—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

Note. Another amendment was proposed as Article XIII. at the second session of the eleventh Congress, but not having been ratified by a sufficient number of the States, has not yet become valid, as a part of the Constitution of the United States. It is erroneously given as a part of the Constitution, in page 74, vol. I., Laws of the United States.

In compliance with the request of a number of our patrons, and under our own conviction of its utility, we publish entire in this day's Man the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments. It excludes, of course, much of our usual variety of matter, but the columns of no paper can be more usefully occupied once a year than in placing before the people the document containing the principles and the terms of the compact upon which our Union rests. There is also at this moment a peculiar fitness in its publication, when a corrupt press, led on by corrupt legislators, has raised a hue and cry, that the constitution is in danger, the constitution has been violated:—the President is a tyrant and usurper; he has exercised powers not granted to him! Here is the record, however; read, examine, and judge for yourselves. You will find no power given to Congress for granting incorporations at all, much less any of so corrupt and dangerous a character as that of a United States Bank—no—the sturdy democrats who sat in the convention that framed it, voted down every proposition of the kind; and if they had failed, the democrats to whose ratification it had to be submitted, would have done the same thing. With prophetic foresight they foresaw the injurious tendencies of such a power and opposed it. We have realized many of the evils they feared, by permitting our congressional servants, though but for a short season, to usurp ungranted authority. You will find power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof; but we have had a Congress dishonest enough,—may we not say perjured enough?—to pass laws giving value to that which has none of itself, and making paper to a very considerable extent, a legal tender! You will see that the states are forbidden to emit bills of credit, or to make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender; yet behold every state in the Union, violating or authorizing and abetting the violation of the constitution on these important points. The sages of the revolution thought they had in this instrument sufficiently guarded their republican institutions from the aristocratic and destructive influences of paper money, the evils of which they well knew, as they were then suffering from them. But the people have slept, and the avaricious and designing have trampled on some of the most essential things intended to be secured by the union of the states and the constitution for its government. With the people, however, rests the power to restore the constitution to its first principles—it is their interest to do it, if they regard the welfare of their posterity, or even their own immediate well being; and to the attentive study of those not already familiar with it, we recommend the document. The fact that we are able to furnish it to every reader at the price of one cent, is no little gratification to us, though we trust its cheapness will be no reason why the document will not be preserved for reference by those who do not possess it in a more durable shape.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7.

In compliance with the request of a number of our patrons, and under our own conviction of its utility, we publish entire in this day's Man the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments. It excludes, of course, much of our usual variety of matter, but the columns of no paper can be more usefully occupied once a year than in placing before the people the document containing the principles and the terms of the compact upon which our Union rests. There is also at this moment a peculiar fitness in its publication, when a corrupt press, led on by corrupt legislators, has raised a hue and cry, that the constitution is in danger, the constitution has been violated:—the President is a tyrant and usurper; he has exercised powers not granted to him! Here is the record, however; read, examine, and judge for yourselves. You will find no power given to Congress for granting incorporations at all, much less any of so corrupt and dangerous a character as that of a United States Bank—no—the sturdy democrats who sat in the convention that framed it, voted down every proposition of the kind; and if they had failed, the democrats to whose ratification it had to be submitted, would have done the same thing. With prophetic foresight they foresaw the injurious tendencies of such a power and opposed it. We have realized many of the evils they feared, by permitting our congressional servants, though but for a short season, to usurp ungranted authority. You will find power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof; but we have had a Congress dishonest enough,—may we not say perjured enough?—to pass laws giving value to that which has none of itself, and making paper to a very considerable extent, a legal tender! You will see that the states are forbidden to emit bills of credit, or to make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender; yet behold every state in the Union, violating or authorizing and abetting the violation of the constitution on these important points. The sages of the revolution thought they had in this instrument sufficiently guarded their republican institutions from the aristocratic and destructive influences of paper money, the evils of which they well knew, as they were then suffering from them. But the people have slept, and the avaricious and designing have trampled on some of the most essential things intended to be secured by the union of the states and the constitution for its government. With the people, however, rests the power to restore the constitution to its first principles—it is their interest to do it, if they regard the welfare of their posterity, or even their own immediate well being; and to the attentive study of those not already familiar with it, we recommend the document. The fact that we are able to furnish it to every reader at the price of one cent, is no little gratification to us, though we trust its cheapness will be no reason why the document will not be preserved for reference by those who do not possess it in a more durable shape.

AURORA.—We have just received the first number of the AURORA edited and published in Philadelphia by Wm. DUANE. Its resuscitation on the *Fourth of July*, after a lapse of twelve years, is very appropriate; and we trust its appearance, is another sign precluding a return to the old and genuine democratic principles of the times that tried men's souls; and a healing of the deep wounds inflicted on the constitution by unfaithful representatives. We hail its appearance with great pleasure, and hope it will meet the success its noble stand in favor of correct

principles entitles it to. To morrow we will endeavor to make room for some extracts. Its terms are \$8 per annum \$5 in advance. The 2d number will be issued when the subscription shall be sufficient to cover expenses.

A communication from "Many indignant Citizens" of Paterson will appear to-morrow.

EPERATUM.—In the article signed "Auditus Cognitus," published in the Man of Thursday, at the end of the third paragraph, in place of the word "reward" should have been a word.

THE CABINET, under its new organization is as follows:

John Forsyth,	Secretary of State.
Levi Woodbury,	" of the Treasury.
Lewis Cass,	" of War.
Mahlon Dickerson,	" of the Navy.
William T. Barry,	Post Master General.
Benjamin F. Butler,	Attorney General.

In Staffordshire, England a young girl about fifteen years of age, who had been employed in weeding a cornfield, went to a pit in the field to wash her hands before she took dinner. She had no sooner put her hands into the water, than one of them was seized by a pike, she drew forth her hand with a jerk, and threw the fish some distance into the field. It was nearly three feet long.

QUICK WORK.—At a marriage of a Mr. Sears to Miss Palmer, which took place at Clarkstown, New York, a few days since, a Mr. L. Phillips became so enamored with the sister of Miss Palmer, that after a few minutes conversation, during which they seemed highly pleased with each other, they desired the Dominie to tie them in wedlock's holy bands.

"IN THAT SLEEP WHAT DREAMS MAY COME."—What strange names are sometimes tacked to other strange names! An English newspaper has the following:—

"Married, Mr. Joseph Snorer to Miss Arabella Sleep." It is supposed a fine flock of dreams may be looked for.

THE BIRCH TO THE CHILD.—Married, in Pittsfield, on the 18th inst. Mr. Bushrod Birch to Miss Rachel Child. Strange that child should have such an inclination to the birch!

A large whale of the humpback species was seen near Nahant on Thursday last; several of the visitors being able to get a distant view of his shape and size. It is supposed to be the same whale seen at Gloucester the day before, and that he is still in the outer harbor.—*Boston Traveller*.

During the late contest in the city of New York some of the old Tories were so enraged at finding themselves called Whigs, that they flourished their canes, and "swore terribly," threatening moreover to abandon the party. On being informed, however, that the whole thing was a mere gull-trap, got up to deceive the "simple multitude," and that after the election they would be known by their wonted name again, the difficulty was arranged.—*Saratoga Sent.*

Two Irishmen lately travelling in the interior of France, were struck with astonishment to hear the well known air of "St. Patrick's day," from the violin of a Frenchman. One turning to his companion remarked: by the powers, Munsae, must have had a confounded deal of patience to taich his little instrument to play a tune from ould Ireland. Och, replied Larry not at all, boy; mahap 'tis an Irish fiddle, and he can't persuade the little crather to speake any thing else but the native airs of his country.—*Experiment*.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—A man incrusted with a barnacle or stone like skin, which is covered nearly all over with enormous bony or shell like concretions, resembling clusters of shells or the barnacles adhering to the native oyster, which are of a white color, and to the touch rough and hard, productive of no pain, and the only inconvenience experienced is a sense of tightness and almost entire want of rest, as the pressure of a recumbent posture, gives to him the sensation of lying upon a board thickly studded with nails, or as he aptly expresses it, lying upon a bag of sticks, is exhibiting in Aldersgate st.

(From the Greenock Advertiser.)

THE IRVINGITES.—It would appear that Greenock is to be the fixed head quarters of the Irvingites in North Britaln, and in which all the apostles of the doctrine are to be educated, and from which all the future churches are to emanate. They have commenced to build a chapel in Nelson street, directly behind the meeting house of the third congregation of the Secession, at present erecting in Union street and from the princely wealth of one of their leaders Mr. Drummond, the great London Banker, which is confidently stated by those who know him to be not less than £30,000 a year, there will be no lack of any earthly requisite calculated to ensure the success of their object. At present they form two congregations, one of which meets in the Gardiners' Hall; and the other, which is composed of the truly faithful, meets in the house of Mr. Wilkinson, some time ago minister of the Episcopal Chapel here. Mr. Tait Jr. from Edinburgh, and a Mr. Place, a gentleman from London, officiated jointly in the Gardeners' Hall, which they state to be merely a place for teaching and initiating; and when a disciple there is found worthy, he receives admission into the congregation of the faithful, in which, only the unknown tongues and prophecy is practised. Lady H. Drummond who with her family and servants, arrived in town from London a few days ago, has become a prophetess, and has already "spoken unutterable things" on several occasions; and her son, a fine little boy, about fourteen years of age, also prophecies occasionally. Mr. Drummond himself is appointed prophet, and on the occasion on which we heard him, his voice was most tremendous and overwhelming, and powerfully calculated to excite the nervous feelings of weak females, of which the greater part of their audiences are composed.

On Sunday night the Gardiner's Hall was crowded to excess. Mr. Place, who is a mild and good looking young man, addressed the meeting in a rambling and incomprehensible harangue of nearly two hours, on the 3d chapter of Jeremiah; but such was the feeling of displeasure evinced by many of the audience, that some of them spoke out in contradiction of the statements of the speaker. The object of the discourse, which was neither a sermon nor a lecture, was to show that Judah and Israel were types of the Catholic and Reformed Churches, both of which were the "back-sliding children" spoken of by the prophet, and which are invited to return and obtain the "true pastors who shall feed them with knowledge and understanding." After the meeting was dismissed, the only feeling which a serious and candid hearer could cherish, was a mingled one of anger, sympathy, and sincere sorrow, that such pitiful exhibitions of human weakness should be so held forth under the character of divine worship. The proceedings of this sect, since their appearance here, have given some extraordinary proof of the wild and wayward wanderings of the human mind from the paths of rectitude and reason. We may add, that the other party, called Campbellites, which now meet in the Methodist Chapel, and which was once connected with them, still remain separate, and refuse to admit the right of the Irvingites to the appointment of the offices of "angels, evangelists, prophets, and pastors," on the just consideration that it is arrogant, unnecessary, and unscriptural.

MARRIAGES.

June 30, in Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. D. Peer, to Miss Mary Pearson, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Pearson, late of Yorkshire, England.

July 2, by the Rev. Mr. Benedict, Mr. Joseph Andee, to Miss Catherine Chivers, both of this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship New York, Hoxie, Liverpool, May 25.
Ship Dresset, Haley, (of Portsmouth) Havre, May 24.

Brig Elbhard, Taylor, Canton, March 11.

Brig Wellington, Foster, Newcastle.

Brig Olympia, Ellis, Curacao, 15 days.

Brig Providence, Taylor, Bridgeport, C. B. 14 days.

Brig Goliath, Howson, St. John, N. B. 10 ds.

Schr Mersey, Raynes, Eastport.

Schr Hannah & Elizabeth, Chain, Nassau, 17 ds.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

A Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00

1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

5000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on.

my17 if

GENERAL TRADES' UNION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Convention of the General Trades' Union held Wednesday July 2d 1834, it was resolved that there be a general meeting of the members composing the Union.

Notice is hereby given, that said general meeting will be held on Monday evening July 7th, at "Military Hall," Bowery, (opposite Spring street,) at 8 o'clock.

ELY MOORE, Pres't.

JOHN H. BOWIE, Sec'y's

N. B. All Mechanics who are friendly to the Union are respectfully invited to attend.

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHEKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHEKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHEKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26f



GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 309 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers.

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 127 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

mr24

TWO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter, faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Burgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six Line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies: Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch.

my24

G. W. & A. J. MATSELL, (Booksellers & Stationers,) inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale at their Book Store, No. 94 Chatham Street, among a large assortment, the following liberal Works, wholesale and retail:—Shelly's Queen Mab, Bachelor & Owen's Discussion: the works of Paine, Voltaire, Palmer, Cobbett, Dr. Cooper, D' Holback, Lawrence, Frances Wright, Jefferson, R. D. Owen Knee-and, &c., &c.

my24 6t

WANTED.—Nos. 40, 44, and 49, Vol. IV., of the Working Man's Advocate, for which ten cents each will be given at the office.

je23 tf

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street.

je2

WANTED—A man to sell this paper in Brooklyn, to commence immediately. One who lives there will be preferred.

je30

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Duan, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year, \$30 00	One square, a month, \$3 00
" 6 months, 15 00	" 2 weeks, 2 00
" 3 months, 7 50	" 1 week, 1 50
" 2 months, 5 00	" 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.

Persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.